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III.—NEW PLANTS FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

BY J. LUNELL.

Solidago dumetorum sp. nov.

Caules 5–10 dm alti, dense et minutatim pubescentes vel scabri per totam superficiem, praecipue autem in parte superiore, striati, robusti, recti, valde foliosi. Folia firma, crassula, admodum tri-costata, ambobus lateribus scabra vel breviter pilosa, eoque magis in nervis strigosa, et per totam laminam inferiorem dense pubescentia, acuminata, lanceolata vel latiora, in parte dimidia marginis exteriore serrata, aspero-ciliata, media 1 dm. longa, 2 cm. lata. Capitula 4-5 mm. alta (vel magis), in paniculum amplum, pilosum conferta. Bracteae involucri late lineares vel deltoideae, zona viridi media exornatae.

Stem 5–10 dm. high, closely and minutely pubescent throughout, the more so in the upper part, striate, stout, strict, very leafy. Leaves firm, thickish, strongly triple-veined, scabrous or short-pilose on both sides, with a pubescence still more prominent on the veins, and rather close and appressed on the whole of the lower surface, taper-pointed, lanceolate or broader, serrate above the middle, rough-ciliate, the middle ones 1 dm. long, 2 cm. wide. Heads 4–5 mm. high, or more, crowded in an ample, pubescent panicle. Involucral bracts broadly linear or deltoid with a green zone in the middle.

This plant belongs to the same group as *S. elongata* Nutt., which has nearly glabrous, sub-entire, obscurely 3-nerved leaves, an elongated panicle and linear-subulate involucral bracts, and *S. Pitcheri* Nutt., which has a stem glabrous up to the inflorescence, larger heads, and leaves more sharply serrate and glabrous except on the margins and on the mid-veins. The *S. Pitcheri* of this region

* May 15, 1911.—Pages 57 to 72.

is not altogether typical. Specimens collected by me at Pingree, Stutsman County, are glabrous on the nerves of the upper sides of the leaves, otherwise typical, and plants from other localities, as Turtle Mountains, Minot, Towner, Peninsula of Lake Ibsen, etc., have the mid-veins glabrous on both sides. [*S. serotina* Ait. (?)].

The plant here described grows in the rich soil of the outskirts and the thickly wooded parts of the Turtle Mountains, wherethe type was collected by the writer in Bottineau County on July 23, 1902.

Solidago satanica sp. nov.

Caules 6–8 dm. alti, superne scabri et minutatim pulverulenti, infra glabrati (rami inflorescentiae cinereo-puberulenti), simplices vel in parte dimidia superiore uberrime ramosi, valde foliosi. Folia lanceolata, superne pubescentia minuta et appressa vestita vel scabra, subtus molliter et dense cinereo-pubescentia, conspicue tri-nervata, serrata vel superiora quidem integra. Capitula 3 mm. alta. Bracteae involucri lineari-lanceolatae, viridi-flavescentes.

Stems 6–8 dm. high, scabrous or minutely puberulent above, glabrate below (branches of the inflorescence cinereous-puberulent), simple or copiously branching above the middle, very leafy. Leaves lanceolate, minutely and appressedly pubescent or scabrous above, softly aud densely cinereous-pubescent beneath, prominently 3-ribbed, serrate or the upper entire. Heads 3 mm. high. Involucral bracts linear-lanceolate, greenish-yellow.

A plant nearly related to this is *S. canadensis L.*, which differs mainly in having its leaves narrowly lanceolate, glabrous above, and a minute pubescence on the nerves beneath, and narrowly linear involucral bracts. *S. proçera* Ait. has leaves with looser pubescence and with distinct soft hairs, and its heads are larger. *S. scabriuscula* (Porter) Rydb. has shorter, broadly lanceolate leaves, rugose beneath, and the heads are larger. *S. gilvocanescens* Rydb. has broad, pale leaves, yellow-canescent on both sides.

The plant just described was found late in the season within the forest surrounding Devil's Lake, Ramsey County, and it was named because found in this romantic region. The foliage was dark green in deep shade and remarkably light green in the open woodland. The lower half or the lower two-thirds of the stems were covered with faded leaves or denuded, but this deficiency does probably not detract a great deal from the completeness of this description.

Oligoneuron bombycinum sp. nov.

Caules numerosi, de rhizomate crasso, perenni adscendentes, rigidi, simplices, densa, molli, alba pubescentia vestiti, valde foliosi, parte inferiore laminis petiolorum magis minusve involuti. Folia oblonga, crassa et rigida, marginibus integris, leviter vel nequaquam scabris, pubescentia mollissima, alba ambobus lateribus amicta, superiora quidem parva, sessilia, amplectantia, inferiora autem vehementer maiora et petiolis longis, alatis ornata. Folia basilaria longiores tamen petiolos habent, non alatos. Involucra 6–8 mm. alta, cymum compactum, terminalem sicut capitulum compositum formantia. Bracteae involucri oblongae, puberulentae, pallide viridi-flavescentes. Flores radiati saturate flavi.

Stems numerous, 2.5–3.0 dm. high, ascending from a thick, perennial root-stock, stiff, simple, with a thick, soft, white pubescence, very leafy, the lower part more or less enveloped in the sheaths of the leaves. Leaves oblong, thick and rigid, with entire, slightly or not at all scabrous margins, and with a soft, velvety, white pubescence on both sides, the upper small, sessile, clasping, the lower considerably larger, with long, winged petioles. The basal leaves have still longer petioles, not winged. Involucres 6–8 mm. high, in a terminal, compact eyme having the appearance of a compound head. Involucral bracts oblong, puberulent, pale greenish-yellow. Rays deep yellow.

The soft, velvety pubescence of the stems and leaves is the principal character segregating this species from *O. rigidum* which is rough throughout. If *O. rigidum* grows exclusively in dry soil, *O. bombycinum* seems to prefer a moderate degree of moisture in the soil. The description is based on a specimen collected by the writer on September 9, 1910 at Butte, Benson County, where—if luck is not adverse—an occasional find recompenses the assiduous, indefatigable seeker.

Euthamia camporum var. **tricostata** var. nov.

Folia conspicue trinervata; insuper duo nervi minus prominentes exteriores saepe accedunt. Inflorescentia est valde glutinosa.

Leaves prominently tri-nerved; in addition, another faint external pair of nerves can often be seen. Inflorescence very glutinous.

This beautiful plant grows in wet meadows and boggy ravines and was collected by the writer at Leeds, Benson County, August 23, 1898, being seemingly the only representative of the genus *Euthamia* in central North Dakota.

Leeds, North Dakota.

THE TYPE OF THE GENUS PANICUM.

BY J. A. NIEUWLAND.

Article 45, section 6 of the rules of the Vienna Congress makes provision for the segregation of the natural genera from older more or less composite ones. It has been shown by A. A. Eaton* that in case of the genera *Serapias* and *Epipactis* a blunder had been made so that the type of the original group was put in the segregate genus. The reasoning of Mr. Eaton is as follows: "The genus Serapias of Linnaeus is composite consisting of *Cephalanthera*, *Epipactis* (Adanson em. R. Br., not Böhmer) and *Serapias* as restricted by Swartz. The first two genera have been segregated, and the residue of the original genus now bears the name. It has been customary to leave the final residue of segregation the original name, but this is contrary to Article 45 of the Vienna Code provided the type or origin of the group is not contained aggregate consisting of species of *Cephalanthera* and *Epipactis* Adans., genera shown by Wettstein to be inseparable. This type is fixed by Linnaeus in Gen. Pl. Ed. 5, (1754.) as t. 245 of Tournefort which represents *S. grandiflora.* The name *Serapias* must then be restored to the *Cephalanthera-Epipactis* group."

The case of the Linnaean genus *Panicum* is quite similar. The type of the genus *Panicum* is not at present in what is called *Panicum* by the authors, but rather in the segregated *Chaetochloa* or *Ixophorus* or *Setaria* etc. (or whatever synonome is preferred.) The segregate has not fared well from the very start since wrongly made up by Beauvais, and has passed through all the throes of synonomy and homonymy. The name *Panicum* should therefore, be given to this group that contains the undisputed type, *Panicum*

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* Eaton, A. A. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XXI, [1908] p. 63–68. also Fedde, F. Rep. Novar. Spec. [1908] VI. p 45.